

SAFRA CLAIM GROUPAZURE RIVER AREAWELLS GRAY PARKSCOPE

The writer has not had the opportunity to visit and examine the Safra property, consequently the following report is based entirely on information derived from B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Reports and B.C. Department of Mines Bulletins.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in the northwest corner of the Kamloops Mining Division at about the 5000' elevation near the headwaters of the Azure River. The general area is extremely rugged with ice-capped peaks rising to elevations of more than 8000'. The showings on the property can only be reached by horse trails from Azure or Hobson Lakes or by helicopter.

OWNERSHIP

The Safra claim group consists of 12 located claims reputedly held by A.W. Meyers of New Westminster, B.C. The claims lie approximately one mile to the southeast of the Summit group of 16 Crown granted claims and fractions. It is believed that the Safra claims may overlap part of the old War Colt claim group.

HISTORY & PRODUCTION

The Summit and War Colt groups were first staked by trappers

in 1914. Since that time there has been only a small amount of development done on the properties but no production.

#### GENERAL GEOLOGY

The general area is underlain by a thick succession of metamorphosed Precambrian sedimentary rocks called the Azure River Series. These rocks are predominantly quartzose and consist chiefly of quartz pebble conglomerates, schistose quartzites, phyllites, argillites and one or two bands of limestones. The rocks have a regional strike of N.60°W and major folding into broad anticlines and synclines has occurred along this direction. The Summit claims lie in the crest and northeast limb of a major anticline which plunges at a low angle to the northwest. There is some complex folding and probably major faulting at the head of Azure River near the Safra claim group.

A body of granodiorite cuts these rocks about 2 miles south of the mineralized showings in the Summit claims.

#### MINERAL DEPOSITS

In the general Azure River-Hobson Creek area, the mineralization consists of pyritic deposits containing some gold and small amounts of silver, lead, zinc and copper. Except for the limestone replacement deposit on the Blue Ice group (about 2 miles northwest of the Summit group), all the mineralization is in quartz-filled fractures. Pyrite is the most abundant mineral but there are also small amounts of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and arsenopyrite.

Quartz veins are numerous in the area and vary in size from stringers to veins 30 or more feet wide. The veins, however, are irregular and usually discontinuous or lenticular. Where a stockwork or intersecting pattern of quartz veins occurs, the higher values are found to favour one direction of fracturing. The vein pattern on the Blue Ice property at the head of Hobson Creek has been reported to be similar in many respects to those in the former producing mines in the Cariboo (Island Mountain, etc.).

On the War Colt group, Government records mention the presence of a lenticular quartz vein which is about 10' wide at either end and reaches a maximum width of about 30'. The quartz vein is mainly barren with the exception of a 30' long band of sulphides up to 30" wide from which a selected sample of the heaviest mineral was reported to have assayed 0.84 oz. Au, 8.8 oz. Ag, 2.9% Cu, 3.1% Pb per ton.

An adit was driven 16' on the War Colt ground and intersected a 6' wide lens of quartz at the portal and a 5' quartz vein at the face of the tunnel. Three selected samples were taken from the dump and their assays and remarks are reported as follows:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Au</u> <u>(Oz./ton)</u>	<u>Ag</u> <u>(Oz./ton)</u>	<u>Cu</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Pb</u> <u>%</u>
(a) Favouring pyrite in quartz	0.10	2.5	-	-
(b) Favouring chalcopyrite in carbonate and quartz	0.12	4.1	7.3	2.5
(c) Favouring galena in quartz	0.06	27.5	2.5	18.9

On the Summit group, the mineral deposits are all quartz-filled fissures containing pyrite, minor galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and rare amounts of tetrahedrite and arsenopyrite. The main vein is about 25' wide and strikes northwesterly in conformity with the schist rocks. The wide quartz veins on the property usually terminate abruptly and many of those occurring within the softer rocks tend to be in irregular pods. All the quartz veins dip steeply and tend to strike in four principal directions. Those veins parallel to the formation tend to be narrow and generally unmineralized. Those which strike N.20°-30°W are the most prominent as to size and frequently contain some sulphides.

Samples obtained from Horne Tunnel and its immediate vicinity on the Summit property are reported as follows:

<u>Sample Location</u>	<u>Au (oz./ton)</u>	<u>Ag (oz./ton)</u>
(1) Dump at portal	0.40	0.20
(2) From heavily mineralized material at face of tunnel	0.60	1.0
(3) From surface pit above tunnel and about 25' S.W. of it	0.60	4.0
(4) From 5' wide vein on surface 1000' west of tunnel	0.14	1.5
(5) East wall of tunnel, 7 to 12 ft. from portal (width 5')	0.14	0.3
(6) From wall of tunnel, 36' from portal, vein 2' wide	1.20	1.6
(7) 52" vein on surface, 10' above portal	0.30	0.3

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Evidence suggests that the Safra claims lie on the same structures as the nearby War Colt and Summit groups, and also have similar mineralogy. In view of the irregular and discontinuous nature of the veins on the War Colt and Summit properties, the relatively low gold and silver values from practically all samples obtained from these properties, and considering the relative inaccessibility of the area, it is concluded that the Safra claim group should be considered of doubtful interest at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

BACON & CROWHURST LTD.



G.D. Delane, B.Sc.

ADDENDUM

The Safra group of claims lies within the boundaries of Wells Gray Provincial Park which is classified as a Class "B" park and as such all prospecting and mining activities are subject to its regulations, copy of which is attached to this report.



### Prospecting and Mining in Provincial Parks

No Park Use Permits for prospecting and mining will be granted in Class "A" Parks, in parks of less than 5,000 acres, or in any nature conservancy area.

Prospecting and mining in Class "B" Parks is permissible, (Section 8(b) ) if it is not "detrimental to the recreational values of the park concerned". On this basis, therefore, policy relative to prospecting and mining in Class "B" Parks will be:

- (1) Prospecting in specified areas of a Class "B" Provincial Park may be carried on under a Letter of Authority from the Director, Parks Branch, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C.
- (2) The recording of mineral claims will not be approved within
  - (a) one half mile of any lake of 1 sq. mile or larger;
  - (b) across or within 100 yards of any water course where the maximum water flow exceeds 1,000 C.F.S.;
  - (c) where a lake is considered to be of major importance to a park area the restriction of one mile from the lake shore may be applied and notice of such restriction will be contained in the letter authorizing prospecting.
- (3) Any claim recorded shall, with proper restrictions as to park preservation and maintenance, be recognition of the right to mine the claim so recorded.

The development of recorded mining claims will require Park Use Permits at nominal rates for road construction and occupancy of land as well as approval of plans for buildings.

" W. K. Kiernan "

Minister  
Dept. of Recreation and Conservation

August 11, 1965.

REFERENCES

B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Reports - 1923, 1927, 1929, 1933, 1938.

Bulletin No. 20 - Part VI, Lode-Gold Deposits of Northeastern B.C.  
and Hobson Creek Areas.





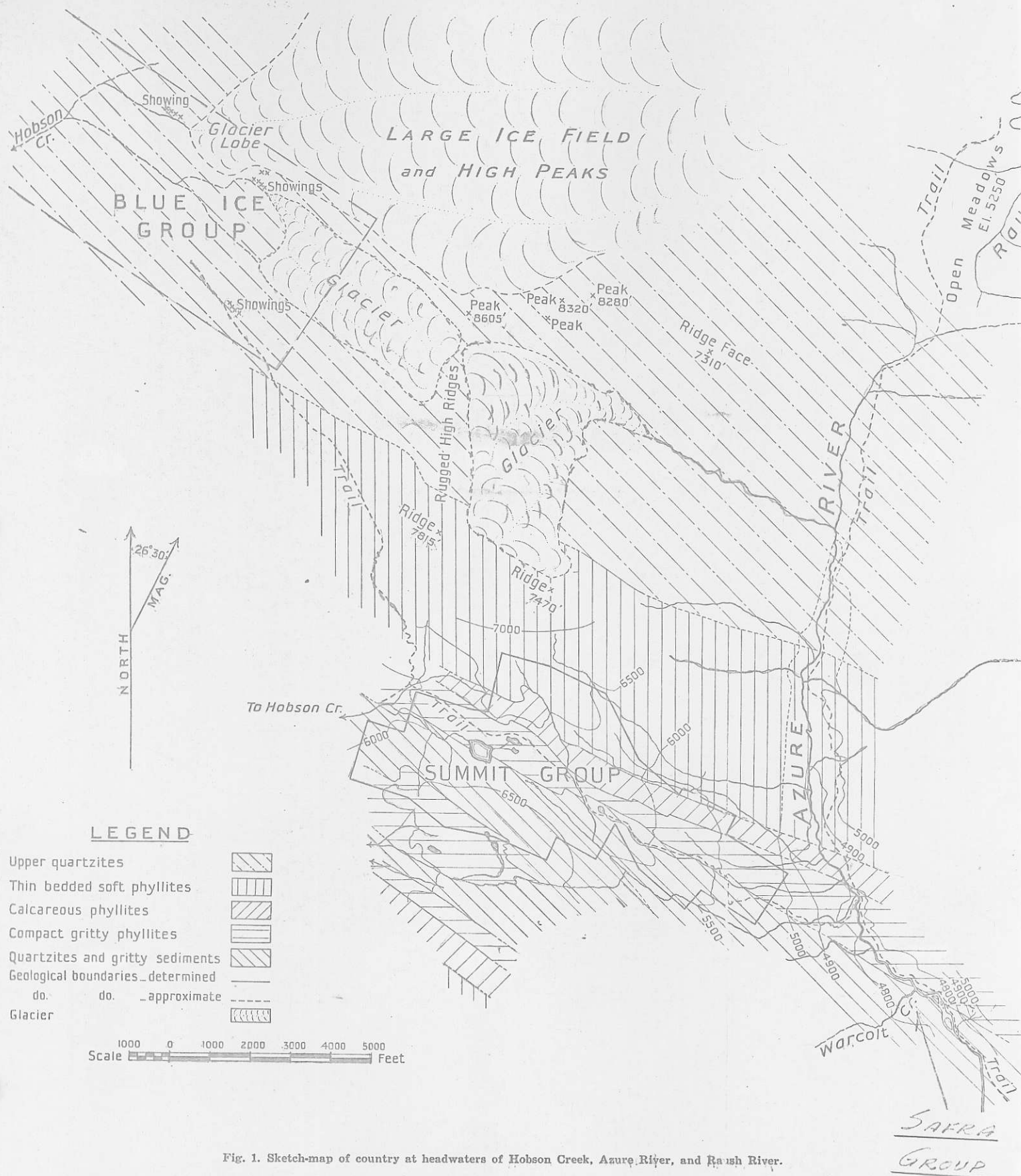


Fig. 1. Sketch-map of country at headwaters of Hobson Creek, Azure River, and Raish River.